

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 10, 1852.
Published for the Proprietor by J. M. BROWN.
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LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Whig-State Convention and Amendments to the Constitution.
The Commercial of last Saturday has a short article headed "Kind Advisers," which commences in this wise:
"Some of the Democratic papers, disappointed and alarmed at the harmony and good feeling that prevail in the Whig ranks, are kindly advising certain persons of our party not to submit to the Whig Platform. The Journal intimates that some of our friends here ought not to 'submit' and all that."

And then goes on in what it conceives to be a vein of most execrating irony, setting forth the affectionate character and disinterested motives of our advice. It happened for once, however, to tell the exact truth in the matter, so far, at least, as our motives are concerned, although mistaken as to our having given any advice at all. We merely call attention to the facts of the case as they actually stand. We know that a resolution similar in meaning, and almost identical in language, with the 7th of the State Convention series, was offered by the editor of the Commercial at a thinly attended meeting held in the Masonic Hall during last March, and passed, with a great deal of difficulty, by a majority of one. We know that several Whig gentlemen then and there denounced it;—we know that delegates to the State Convention, appointed at that meeting, refused to serve under any such instructions as those contained in that resolution. We know that a meeting was held sometime in the beginning of April, and resolutions passed pledging the members of that meeting against the mode of amendment by convention, and also against any nominee occupying such a position. The language of the resolutions is very strong indeed. We have simply alluded to this state of the case. It remains for the gentlemen concerned to take such course as may seem due to their own character for consistency and sincerity. We obtrude no advice. We offer no suggestions, for the simple reason that the advice of a political opponent is generally regarded with distrust; as well as the further reason that the gentlemen are fully competent to decide for themselves;—and unless their calmer judgment be misled by the excitement of party feeling, can have no doubt as to the course which they should adopt in so plain a case.

To the politician who looks at the ends sought after by party moves rather than at the mere words in which *ad captivandum* resolutions are couched, the whole affair is perfectly plain. The Whig party or its leaders opposed Equal Suffrage with a violent opposition. It succeeded, so far as to demonstrate its hold on the popular mind. The leaders remained as much opposed as ever to any amendment to the constitution, at the same time that they were still more opposed to Democratic ascendancy in the State. They have, therefore, hit upon this expedient of a convention, which, if successful, will virtually effect one of their objects;—the defeat of Equal Suffrage;—since it will arrest it in mid progress, and render its accomplishment almost impossible for half a generation. And while thus defeating all reasonable and conservative progression;—all, indeed, which is practicable, without turmoil, danger and excitement;—they declare like demagogues upon the superior republicanism of a convention, which they assure us down here can never be called, at the same time that its calling is the grand hobby at the West. That portion of the seventh resolution which declares that the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" should be submitted to the people as a first step, is no doubt intended to be used as a powerful electioneering instrument in the next election;—in the East it will be contended that the people want no convention and desire no reform;—not even that of Equal Suffrage;—and that therefore the popular vote will be against a convention, while at the West it will be contended that the whole fabric, even to the basis, needs remodeling, and that the people will vote for a convention, and that a convention will shortly be called and a new order of things initiated. We are Democrats;—Locofocos as our Fayetteville contemporary would elegantly denominate us;—but we are no demagogues;—we like straight forward action and plain dealing;—and cannot endorse such ambidextrous manoeuvres as those which the Whig wire-pullers are busy executing. The great body of that party;—like the great body of all parties have no interest in being deceived. If from our humble endeavors they should be enabled to see how the thing stands we know that they will act as becomes them. Should they not, our "advice" would rather prejudice than benefit our cause, and we do not pretend to offer it.

Equal Suffrage is, in truth, the real issue;—not that of a Convention. The evident desire of the Whig leaders is to defeat all amendments, and at the same time to do it by an affectation of ultra republicanism, careless of the fact that they are applying a spark which may yet kindle into a fire dangerous to the peace of the State and ruinous to the equality of its different sections.

The American Whig Review, for May is on our table. Its political leader is an article on the Presidency, in which the claims of the three prominent aspirants to the Whig nomination for that office are canvassed. Though cautiously expressed, the preference of the Review is evidently in favor of Mr. Webster over either Mr. Fillmore or Gen. Scott, on the score of years, of longer experience, of a more comprehensive acquaintance with the great interests of the country, and of superior talents and statesmanship.

MANUFACTURES IN IRELAND.—The Londonberry (Ireland) Standard has a commercial report from Belfast, describing the wonderful progress of manufacturing enterprise in Ulster, under the progress of free trade. About 30,000 hands are now in regular employment at the several flax mills in Ireland.

Paying the Piper.
The following is a copy of the bill for the entertainment of Kossuth and suite while in Washington. It speaks for itself.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1852.
The Senate of the United States,
To Brown's Hotel, Dr.
To Board for Governor Kossuth and suite, having ten parlors and twenty-two chambers 134 days—
23 persons.....\$3,588 00

Sundries.
Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, Segars, Lemonade, Bar-bill, Washing, Medicine, Post-office stamps, Portage and Messengers, Hack hire paid at different times, Telegraphs, Sugar, Brandy and Whiskey in Rooms, Porter and Ale, Envelopes, Barbere Bill, amounting in all to..... 658 82
Bill for carriages engaged for Governor and suite..... 319 50
Examined and approved,
(Signed) James Shields, } Committee.
Wm. H. Seward, }
Received of A. Dietens, Secretary of the Senate, Four Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-six Dollars and Thirty-two Cents, in payment of the within bill.
(Signed) T. P. & M. BROWN.

Military Affairs.
Last Fall, at great but unconscious risk to our personal liberty and the free use of our trotters, we ventured to describe an imposing procession which passed our office in solemn order. That same procession, somewhat curtailed by the addition of a stump tailed dog, and the absence of the little nigger with the inverted shirt-tails, again defiled before us this morning, retaining much of its pristine splendor, yet marked by a shade of melancholy regret for those who had gone from its ranks. As at present constituted, the procession walks thus:
FIRST DIVISION.
CHIEF MARSHAL.—Stump-Tailed Dog.
Two Big Niggers, with red coats and white pants, playing on Fife and Kettle Drum—Fifer cross-eyed as usual.
Their Heels.
Four Little White Boys. (Interpolated.)
Great Big Nigger, with Great Big Drum, looking black and beating northwest end of Drum.
His Heels.
SECOND DIVISION.
We regret to say that the procession has just turned the corner, and we are, therefore, unable to give any further description of it. We have an indistinct idea that its rear was brought up by a boy with a brooktail, who, as he was in the act of performing the military evolution of wheeling round the corner, flung the aforesaid brooktail, but whether he struck Billy Patterson or not, the houses prevented us from seeing. It would seem also that the stump-tailed dog must have gone into business upon his own account, from the hog-squealing which comes "by distance mellowed"—perhaps indicating the fall of pork. At any rate the whole affair has gone like the baseless fabric of a vision, and left but the memory of music—kettle drums and cross-eyed fifers. To-day, we learn, there is a muster, and we presume the colored gentlemen have been sent forth to beat up the mail, tias men.—*Daily Journal, 8th inst.*

93-The Steamship Europa arrived at New York on the 6th inst, with 3 days later from Liverpool. She brings 52 passengers, among them the notorious Fergus O'Connor.

The subject of abolishing the stamp duty on newspapers and the tax on advertisements had been introduced into the British House of Commons but laid over without action. Flax planting is going on extensively in the north of Ireland.

A statement appears in the London Times to the effect that Prince Schwarzenberg had addressed a circular to the European Courts stating his belief that Louis Napoleon was about to erect an imperial throne, adding that Austria felt no alarm and advocating the claims of Napoleon to the friendship and alliance of their respective governments. Russia and Prussia answered that they distrusted Napoleon's foreign policy, but would recognize him as Emperor, if elected to that office, merely as an elected monarch, and not as the founder of a Napoleonic Dynasty.

La Patrie announces officially at Paris that the President has no intention of proclaiming the republic. It is stated that a camp of exercise, to be composed of 60,000 men, under command of Napoleon, was about to be formed.

The prosecutions against the mother and sisters of Kossuth have been stopped, and they will be allowed to come to America.

The ship Brilliant arrived in the Downs, from Australia, with gold valued at £217,000. She also reports that the ship Statesman was to sail in February, with 80,000 ounces. Twenty-one vessels, with emigrants from adjacent colonies, were entering the harbor of Port Phillip when the Brilliant sailed.

The cholera has again broken out in different parts of Persia, and is committing frightful ravages.

From the Louisiana Courier.
Democracy of the North.
It is gratifying, exceedingly gratifying, to us here in the South to witness the truly national grounds occupied by our democratic brethren in the non-slaveholding States. With here and there an individual exception, the great mass of the democracy are without suspicion or reproach on the great questions that have lately agitated the republic.

Every candidate that we have named for the presidency—Cass of Michigan, Douglas of Illinois, Buchanan and Dallas of Pennsylvania, Wool of New York, Pierce of New Hampshire, Stockton of New Jersey, Allen of Ohio, Lane of Indiana—each and all of them, occupy now, and always have occupied, unexceptionable grounds in relation to the peculiar institutions of the South, and the constitutional guaranties by which those institutions are protected.

When Whig statesmen in those northern or western States, where there is a constant struggle between the friends of the constitution and the disciples of fanaticism, can the same be said of? Look over the list of all the great names in that party, from the Missouri to the Atlantic, and from Pennsylvania to the Canada line, and not one can be named whose antecedents and present position on the slavery question are satisfactory to the South. We challenge a comparison.

The whigs in the slaveholding States are beginning to be aware of this. Only the other day, the Hon. Mr. Faulkner, long a leader of the whig party in Virginia, refused to accept a seat in the Whig Convention at Richmond, and declared that the Whigs of the north were not to be trusted on the slavery question. We have a thousand things to confirm the truth of this statement.

The Presidency—Electoral Vote.
It has been virtually settled in Congress that both South Carolina and California shall have a member of Congress on their several fractions—the letter of the law giving it to South Carolina and the spirit to California. This increases the whole number of Members to 234, and of Presidential Electors to 290, making 149 necessary to a choice—148 being a tie.

The Electoral Vote of each State, under the New Appointment, as compared with that of 1848, will be as follows:

States.	'52.	'48.	States.	'52.	'48.
Maine.	5	8	Ohio.	23	23
N. Hampshire.	5	6	Indiana.	13	12
Massachusetts.	13	12	Iowa.	11	4
Connecticut.	6	6	Wisconsin.	5	4
New York.	35	36	Michigan.	6	5
New Jersey.	7	7	Kentucky.	12	12
Pennsylvania.	27	26	Missouri.	9	7
Delaware.	3	3	Alabama.	9	9
Maryland.	18	17	Louisiana.	10	6
Virginia.	12	11	Tennessee.	12	12
N. Carolina.	10	11	Arkansas.	7	6
S. Carolina.	8	9	Texas.	4	4
Georgia.	10	10	California.	4	0
Florida.	3	3			
Total.				295	290

Illinois and Missouri each gain two; Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi, and Arkansas gain one each; New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, North Carolina and South Carolina each lose one, and Virginia loses two. The other States have the same number of Members and Electors as before, and California is added to the number.

Health of Mr. Clay.—Arrival of his other Son.
WASHINGTON, May 9, p. m.—Mr. Clay is feeble without any perceptible change for the worse. He is perfectly resigned and calm and cheerful in view of his approaching dissolution.

Several senators and other devoted friends are watching by his bedside to-night. His other son has also arrived, and has had an affecting interview with him. The Rev. C. M. Butler is in regular attendance.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 24.
Complete Success of the United States Basin and Railway Dry-Dock.
The test of the dry-dock at our naval station, on the newly-invented plan of floating dock, basin, and railways, was completed yesterday, by taking out the steam-ship City of Pittsburgh, on the permanent railway, which was performed in the most successful manner in about seven hours. The operation was witnessed by the United States board of commissioners appointed to make the trial; Commodore Reed, Captain Ingraham, and Naval Constructors Grice—all of the navy. Among the distinguished persons present were General C. B. Stuart, engineer-in-chief of the navy, Horatio Allen, esq., an eminent civil engineer, and the inventor of the hydraulic locomotive cylinder, which moved the vessel from the sections on the railway. Colonel Florence, the member of Congress from the first district, S. A. Merrick, esq., and others, were also interested lookers-on among the thousands who were attracted to the yard by the novelty of the undertaking. The City of Pittsburgh being about 250 feet long had of course to be moved that distance, so as to be removed entirely from the sections upon which she previously rested. The hydraulic locomotive accomplished this in the following manner:
The hydraulic power is obtained by forcing water into a hollow cylinder, which forces the piston out, and the frame-work supporting the vessel being attached to the cross-head of the piston, the whole vast bulk is moved together. The apparatus remains immovable, being securely keyed to the railway; but as soon as the piston is forced out to its full extent, the keys are raised, and the engine surmounting the apparatus, which previously worked the pumps that forced the water into the cylinder, now form the motive-power of the apparatus, which is driven along upon the railway until the piston again occupies its original position in the cylinder. When the same *modus operandi* is again gone over.

The City of Pittsburgh is about fifty feet longer than the largest ship-of-the-line, and her actual weight is nearly equal to that of the largest ship of 800 tons, which is considerably heavier than a ship-of-the-line would be when prepared for docking.

The dry-dock which Philadelphia can now boast of possessing, has advantages which place it far in advance of any other dock in this or any other country—the basin attached to the railway being of such capacity as to receive the largest ship of two masted vessels, and with these alone two vessels of 350 feet in length could be securely placed ashore for rebuilding or repairs, while the repairs of a third ship-of-the-line or two smaller vessels could be in progress at the same time on the sections.

This extraordinary capacity for docking is secured by the basin and railway invention, which, after floating with the vessel, the most rapid and projecting into the air to a distance of five hundred feet, is a sight so rare and at the same time so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of forty or fifty miles. How much more awe-inspiring would it have been at a distance of one or two miles, where the sounds accompanying such an eruption could have been heard. The fall of such a column would doubtless cause the earth to tremble; and the roar of the rushing mass would have been like the mighty waves of the ocean beating upon a rock bound coast.

"The diameter of this jet is supposed to be over one hundred feet and this we can easily believe, when we reflect that from it proceeded the river of lava that flowed off from it toward the sea. In some instances it was a mile and a half, and in others more contracted. At some points it has filled up ravines one hundred, two hundred and three hundred feet in depth, and still it flowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giant growth of centuries is cut down before it like grass before the mowers scythe! No obstacle can arrest it in its descent to the sea. Mounds are covered over, ravines are filled up, forests are destroyed, and the inhabitants of men are consumed like wax in a furnace. Truly, 'He toucheth the hills and they smoke.'"

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Another letter, after stating that the lava had burned through the woods to within fifteen miles of Hilo, and was still progressing, adds:
"The side of the mountain has opened about mid-day, and the lava pours out with unrestrained effort, and comes rolling, tumbling, and flashing on towards Hilo. It is accompanied with frequent explosions. At night, the imagination cannot conceive a spectacle more awfully grand. The immense flow of lava reflects upon the clouds its fiery red hue, and as they gather in density about the mountain, are caught up by the upward current of atmosphere, and hurled with rapidity into every imagination representing in the heavens a vivid picture scene."

The eruption, it appears, commenced on the 17th of February, at 3 o'clock in the morning.

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At this stage of discourse, the old lady seized the broom.

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The Great Volcanic Eruption of Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands.
We have given lately, brief accounts of a grand eruption on the Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, received by way of California. The latest accounts from the scene of the fiery visitation are to the 6th of March, at which time the spectacle is said to have been sublime beyond anything of the kind ever witnessed. The eruption exceeded in grandeur any of the volcanic convulsions of Mauna Loa ever before known by white men on the islands, and great fears were entertained for the safety of the beautiful town of Hilo. We subjoin accounts of its action from the "Polyesian":
"We have received verbal information in regard to the state of the eruption as late as to the 6th of March, from the leeward side of Hawaii. At that date no light from the flowing current was to be had as it had been at its former period, sufficient to enable a person to pick up a needle from the ground at midnight, from which fact the inference is drawn that the current is still flowing on towards the sea."
"The current seems to have broken out through an old fissure, about one-third down the side of Mauna Loa, on the northwest side, and not from the old crater on the summit, called Mokuoweowe. The altitude of the present eruption is about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and from the bay of Hilo, (Byron's Bay), must be some 50 or 60 miles. If it succeed in reaching the ocean at the point supposed after having filled up all the ravines, gulches and inequalities of a very broken country, it will undoubtedly be one of the most extensive eruptions of modern times."
"It would seem, from the last note from Mr. Coan, that the stream had divided—one part taking an easterly course towards Puna, while the other took a northerly one towards Hilo. This may so divide the volume of lava that neither branch will reach the sea; but from the latest accounts, the northerly branch was still burning its way through a dense forest, and if the supply holds out long enough, it will naturally fall into the course of the Waialua River, and follow it to where it discharges into the bay, at Hilo. We anxiously wait further intelligence."

An abstract from a correspondent's letter, in the Polyesian, is of much interest to what we copy it entire. A jet of lava playing five hundred feet in air must be indeed a magnificent and sublime sight:
"By accurate measurement of the enormous jet of glowing lava, where it first broke forth on the side of Mauna Loa, it was ascertained to be five hundred feet high! This was upon the supposition that it was thirty miles distant. We are of opinion that it was a greater distance, say from forty to sixty miles. With a glass, the play of this jet at night, was distinctly observed, and a more sublime sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projecting into the air to a distance of five hundred feet, is a sight so rare and at the same time so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of forty or fifty miles. How much more awe-inspiring would it have been at a distance of one or two miles, where the sounds accompanying such an eruption could have been heard. The fall of such a column would doubtless cause the earth to tremble; and the roar of the rushing mass would have been like the mighty waves of the ocean beating upon a rock bound coast."

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From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
The Earthquake in Congress.
A Senator sat in his cushioned chair. His head on his back and his feet in the air, The true Senatorial attitude. Grave and serene was his honored mien, No sleeper Senator was ever seen. In a greater state of beatitude, He felt himself than he had ever been. He thought of his good eight dollars a day, Of his six good years he had there to stay, His mileage and countless "perquisites," His pickings and other Congressional sweets, His last great speech and his next good dinner, And he thought to himself, "I am a slammer, This Washington City is a snug old town, And a mighty great man is Senator Brown!"

The hour was one, and all was still. When suddenly shook the Capitol Hill! Senators shook with fear as with cold, The earthquake shattering the floor of the bold. And upon the wits of the weaker: Some called out "order!" and "silence!" some, While others with a quiver of the lip, And sat, content to remain quite mum, But imploringly eyeing the Speaker.

Down on his knees dropped Senator B., Disturbed in his dream of felicity. He thought that his final hour had come, That the earthquake's roll was the roll of the drum To summon sinners, to strike them dumb, And with terror dread appeal them; For he hadn't a very high trumpet should be The instrument to call them.

While looking, in a horror of fear, And expecting the walls about his ears, Before his mind, like a flash, appears A vision of all his misdeeds and fears— A vision dim of phantoms grim Who had pressed their claims with prospects slim Of getting rid of him in the interim. They did wear out in his notice; And now before him they swim. Some shaking their private claims at him, And some French words he can't remember. Each with a grin the Senator mocks, Each ruined Congressional claimant, And he thought, if I once get out of this box, I'll go for the very best of my money.

But little he thought, poor Senator B., That he should e'er be permitted to see The bright-to-morrow's sun come, And he trembled to think, so he was unmanned, Of his one little speech, which he had planned, And his ninety-nine for Bancroft! He trembled as no one e'er can feel, As he tried to think if he had spent well As he loved to think, "I am a slammer, And he thought, with dread unexpressed, Of the little he'd done for principle, And the vast amount for pay."

Mixed with his fears was a shade of regret, For he could not attack by any get dumb, His greatness in the nation; But he somehow thought that there might be found, Even in the world to which he was bound, Still might he get his eight dollar fee, And still be honorable Mr. B.

And so he thought, and so he said, "The journey was very long to—well! But then the earth gave a queer shake, And set poor B. in a terrible quake. He sank in a swoon, and lay on the floor, And the Senators gathered in right good cheer, And stretched him out on a pallet; But by and by his eyes opened still, And he woke to a speech of Senator Clark And the noise of the Speaker's mallet. He rubbed his eyes, and he rubbed his nose, And an anxious glance around he throws, On the floor and up at the ladies; For he fancied he smelt both sulphur and smoke, And wasn't quite sure that he hadn't awoken To a morning session in Hades! He rose to his feet in an altered man, Home to his lodgings he almost ran, And to his wife he said, "I've said, The loveliest letter she e'er had read."

Looking up the Tower of London.
Few persons are aware of the strictness with which the Tower of London is guarded from foes without and from treachery within. The ceremony of shutting it up every night continues to be as solemn and as rigidly precautionary as if the French invasion was actually about. Immediately after "tattoo" all strangers are expelled; and the gates once closed, nothing short of such imperative necessity as fire or sudden illness can procure their being re-opened till the appointed hour next morning.

The ceremony of locking it up is very ancient, curious and strictly a few minutes before the clock strikes the hour of eleven—on Tuesdays and Fridays, twelve—the Head Warden (Yeoman Porter), clothed in a long red cloak, bearing in his hand a huge bunch of keys, and attended by a brother Warden, carrying a gigantic lantern, appears in front of the main-guard-house, and calls out in a loud voice, "Esport keys!" At these words, the Sergeant of the Guard, with five or six men, turns out and follows him to the "Spur," or outer gate; each sentry challenging, as they pass his post. "Who goes there?" "Keys." The gates being carefully locked and barred—the Warden wearing as solemn an aspect and making as much noise as possible—the procession returns, the sentries exacting the same explanation, and receiving the same answer as before. Arrived at the main-guard-house, the sentry there gives a loud stamp with his foot, and the following conversation takes place between him and the approaching party:
"Who goes there?"
"Keys."
"Whose keys?"
"Advance Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well."
The Yeoman Porter then exclaims, "God bless Queen Victoria!" The main guard devoutly responds "Amen." The officer on duty gives the word, "Present arms!" firelocks rattle; the officer kisses the hilt of his sword, the escort fall in among their companions and the Yeoman Porter marches majestically across the parade alone to deposit the keys in Lieutenant's lodgings.

The ceremony over, not only all egress and ingress totally precluded, but even within the walls no one can stir without being furnished with the countersign; and any one who, unhappily forgetful, ventures from his quarters unprovided with this talisman, is to be made the prey of the first sentinel whose post he crosses.

All of which is pleasantly absurd, and reminds us of the stately manner in which the crown was carried about when the White Tower was on fire.

Household Words, March 20th, 1852.
A WITTY TRICK.—A laughable trick was played recently on one of the parish curates of Rome, by a man who went to him pretending to be in great distress at having lost his little boy, and requesting him to send around the lady who sweep and clean out the church, with bells, to describe and offer a reward for him. The unsuspecting curate complied, and the lady went round shouting that a boy had been lost, three years and odd old, (mentioning the exact date of the Roman Republic), wearing a red cap, a white jacket, and green trousers, (red, white, and green being the Italian tri-color). The spectators laughed at so singularly barefaced an inquiry, and the bell ringing boys themselves were soon stopped in their career by the police.

NOTE OF PREPARATION.—The public houses in our city are busily engaged, and the noise of preparation can be heard all round, making arrangements to accommodate the great influx of strangers who may be expected to pour into our city on the occasion of our National Conventions. Come democrat—come whig, come one, come all, our hearts are ready to receive you, and we have a grand banquet every one; and each bring his friend.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.—A lot of 50 feet by 200 feet, on the corner of Broadway and Thame streets, adjoining Trinity church-yard, has been purchased for \$170,000, or \$17 per square foot. The New England House, a small house on it, is to be torn down, and stores put up instead.

EXTENSION OF THE FAT & W. PLANK ROAD.—The Greenborough agent thus speaks of the proposed branch to that town:
"It is time, we insist upon it, that our people of Guilford and Randolph were stirring earnestly and actively in favor of a Branch to Greenboro'. This mode of improvement has now been tested—there is no doubt of its excellence, both as a matter of public convenience and as paying stock. And we know of no more sensible plan, than that connecting our waggons from Fayetteville to Graham come up the Plank Road to the neighborhood of Union Factory in Randolph, before they can persuade themselves off. We have more to say on this matter."

COL. BENTON NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.—The democrats of Jefferson county, Mo., have nominated the Hon. Thomas H. Benton as a candidate for the House of Representatives in the St. Louis district.

National Free Soil Convention.
CINCINNATI, May 5.—The National Free Soil Convention will be held at Cleveland on the 4th of August.

SHOCKING PUNISHMENT.—A rumor is afloat here that two females in Granville county, North Carolina, recently committed on the person of a man an injury similar to the one which rendered that countess famous twenty years ago. It is said that the man seduced the two females, who are reported to be of respectable connections. The man bled death; at least, so the story goes, and we give it for what it is worth.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Death of Distinguished Persons.
LOUISVILLE, May 4.—Mrs. Amelia B. Welby, the poetess, and Col. W. R. Jones, of the U. S. Navy, died here on Monday.

WHIG CAMPAIGN PAPERS.—We see that in this and other Southern States proposals are made to issue Whig campaign papers as soon as the nomination has been made for the Presidency. We should be glad to know if it is the purpose of the Editors of these campaign papers to sustain the nominee of the Convention, no matter who he is, or under what circumstances he may be brought forward? In such a design, we assure them that they will get a mean circulation in the Southern country.—*Petersburg Intelligencer, Whig.*

MARRIED.
In Richlands District, Onslow county, on the 4th inst, by HARVEY COX, Esq., Mr. RICHARD WARD, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Rev. E. W. COX.

Marine Intelligence.
PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.
ARRIVED.
May 6.—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.
May 7.—Schr. Mary Reed, Reed, from Newburyport, in ballast, to W. M. Harris, for New York.
U. S. Mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 45 passengers.
May 6.—Brig Gen. Marshall, Colcord, from New York, in ballast to J. L. McRae & Co.
7.—Brig Jas. Crosby, Pendleton, from New York, in ballast, to M. Costin.
May 9.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 44 passengers.
Brig Harriet, McLean, from New York, in ballast, to A. H. Vanhook.
Brig C. H. Sampson, Berry, from Martinique, in ballast, to J. D. McRae & Co.
Brig Eagle, Evans, from New York, in ballast, to J. D. McRae & Co.
U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterrett, from Charleston; with 51 passengers.
Brig Gibralta, LeClerc, from Cardiff, to Adams, Brother & Co., with rail road iron.
May 8.—Br. Brig Brilliant, Greenwood, from Boston, in ballast, to Adams, Bro. & Co.
May 9.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 46 passengers.
Brig A. Blanchard, Blanchard, from New York, in ballast, to Chadbourn & Flyer.
Brig Burnham, Fry, from New York, in ballast, to J. D. McRae & Co.
OFF—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 44 passengers.
10.—U. S. Mail Steamer Chatham, Evans, from New York, in ballast, to T. C. Worth.
Schr. Manasseth, Myers, from New Orleans, by J. H. Flanner, with coal.
May 6.—Schr. Virginia Griffith, Plummer, from Baltimore, by J. D. McRae & Co.; with 10,000 feet lumber, 20 bbls. spirits turpentine, 50 bbls. pitch, 170 bbls. rosin.
U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 43 passengers.
8th.—Schr. Mary, Seavy, from Boston, by Wm. M. Parries, with 41,000 feet lumber, 20,000 do. timber.
Br. brig Adelaide, Dornan, from Malacca, by M. Costin, with lumber.
May 8.—Schr. Sarah Moore, Black, from Bath, Me., by J. D. McRae & Co.; with 65,000 feet lumber and 25,000 R. timber.
Schr. J. R. Mercer, Robinson, from Philadelphia, by J. D. McRae & Co.; with 20 bbls. spirits turpentine, 208 cases, 700 bbls. rosin, 170 bags pen nuts, 7 boxes paper, 44,000 feet lumber.
May 9.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterrett, for Charleston; with 52 passengers.
Steamer Southerner, Rush, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Naval Stores.—A good demand; sales of spirits turpentine at 42 a 44 cents per gallon; rosin, common, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.30; No. 1, \$1.35; No. 3, \$1.40; No. 4, \$1.45; No. 5, \$1.50; No. 6, \$1.55; No. 7, \$1.60; No. 8, \$1.65; No. 9, \$1.70; No. 10, \$1.75; No. 11, \$1.80; No. 12, \$1.85; No. 13, \$1.90; No. 14, \$1.95; No. 15, \$2.00; No. 16, \$2.05; No. 17, \$2.10; No. 18, \$2.15; No. 19, \$2.20; No. 20, \$2.25; No. 21, \$2.30; No. 22, \$2.35; No. 23, \$2.40; No. 24, \$2.45; No. 25, \$2.50; No. 26, \$2.55; No. 27, \$2.60; No. 28, \$2.65; No. 29, \$2.70; No. 30, \$2.75; No. 31, \$2.80; No. 32, \$2.85; No. 33, \$2.90; No. 34, \$2.95; No. 35, \$3.00; No. 36, \$3.05; No. 37, \$3.10; No. 38, \$3.15; No. 39, \$3.20; No. 40, \$3.25; No. 41, \$3.30; No. 42, \$3.35; No. 43, \$3.40; No. 44, \$3.45; No. 45, \$3.50; No. 46, \$3.55; No. 47, \$3.60; No. 48, \$3.65; No. 49, \$3.70; No. 50, \$3.75; No. 51, \$3.80; No. 52, \$3.85; No. 53, \$3.90; No. 54, \$3.95; No. 55, \$4.00; No. 56, \$4.05; No. 57, \$4.10; No. 58, \$4.15; No. 59, \$4.20; No. 60, \$4.25